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BOURKE COCERAN, A MAN MADE BY OCCASIONS

What He Thinks of the Common Problems of Human Life and Endeavor--Character Study By His Friends-His Tribute to His Political Foe-The Soft Side of His Character.

This is not an interview with Bourke of what I considered the dangerous Cockran. It is a statement of what he mands for and what he is, based on talks with him and those who know

He came to America in 1871, and began by teacaching French and Latin. As he cause the studied law, and for a time after his admission to the bar, practiced his profession in Westebester county, He began to make a reputation in New York City with the first word he attered in arguing his first case. It was not an important one, but the eloquence of the advocate set the rown taking. He has been counted with many famous cases in the counts, among them the Jacob Sharp boodle adderman affair, and the defense of Koumier, the murderer who was the first man to be killed legally by electives. And the has a bedy. It is constituted that he has a bedy. It is constituted to believe from his looks that Bourke Corkran was once a leader in Tammany hall; it would be impossible to think such a thing of Bryce. The massive strength, deep voice and rugged lined face of Cockran counters are also likely to break of protestation of the author of such morely as "Friends in Exile," "Lady Blanche's Salon," and the editor of the notes as "Friends in Exile," "Lady Blanche's Salon," and the editor of the North American Review. Yet they regard each other with the affection of the same that he has a bedy. It is the forest three was which Mr. Is the same that he has a bedy. It is the such a thing of Bryce. The many hall; it would be impossible to think such a thing of Bryce. The massive strength deep voice and rugged lined face of Cockran counters and delicately featured for countering the profession in the constant and the delication of the bar, profession in New York City with the first word the such a thing of Bryce. The many hall; it would be impossible to think such a thing of Bryce. The massive strength deep voice and rugged lined face of Cockran counters are also the profession in New York City with the eloged lined face of Cockran counters are also the profesion in New York City with the eloged lined face of Cockran coun Kenniler, the murderer who was the first man to be killed legally by electricity. He emercal politics in 1881, and went if a congress in 1886, His law practice became so great that it was difficult for him to attend to his congress, and duties and he wanted to resign, and his adaptability to circumstances. The man is extraordinary, too, in having archieved so great a success while making the s one of the most prominent members, indeed, it is said that it was largely

RISES TO ALL OCCASIONS "It is the man's great ability to rise but is his most marked and valuable

The two occasions which he rose to most magnificently were the Chicago conventions in 1884 and 1892. At the latter one he onposed the nomination of Grover Cleveland in a speech of thrilling power. Although he did not In his recent argument at the trust conference in Chicago he achieved an-other waterical victory. He is a Demo-eral first, last and all the time, yet his

A TRIBUTE TO BRYAN.

Mr. Bryan has had no such oppo-

OUR GREATEST PROBLEMS. I asked him what he considered the

nchieved so great a success while making so few enemies. This is a key to his mature. He is one of the few really strong men I have met who have really strong men t have met who have admost no personal antagonists. I might almost go so far as to say the only weak point in his character is his incapacity to bear a grudge. He is a strong friend but a poor hater. Indeed, the fancied enmity of anyone wounds him to a degree that is hardly realizable, and on one occasion at least I remember his going far out of his way to conciliate a person who have I remember his going far out of his way to conciliate a person who bore him an unreasonable dislike, simply because, as he told me, the enmity of anyone hurt him beyond measure. His power over his mind, his adaptability, and his faculty of rising to whatever cerasion may confront him are illustrated by two events in my acquaintance with him. He was visiting with me the district which I then represented in congress and was called on to address a body of school children. Instantly he had their sympathy and friendship. Every word he said was a word which they could understand, which interested them, and yet, instead of 'taking down' to them, he seemed to bring them up to his own level. He held those children enthralled from the held those children enthralled from the beginning of his address until its finish and to this day, I can see their little faces turned up to him in wrapt won-

Mr. Bryan has had no such opponent as Bourise Cocktan. Circumstances are ever putting the two men in opposition. But Mr. Bryan has never quectioned Mr. Cockran's complete integrity of purpose. Earnestly, continging and ably. Mr. Cockran's complete integrity of purpose. Earnestly, continging and ably. Mr. Cockran's complete integrity of purpose. Earnestly, continging and ably. Mr. Cockran has optomity as the series of the areast free silver leader, that he was sind of the opportunity to pay a tribute to him.

"I knew Bryan well," he sald. "I served with him for four years in the ways and means committee of the house, and we net simpst every day in what might be called the infilmer of political association. Bryan persently is one of the purest men i over met in politics or out. His devotion to public welfare as he understands it, is more like the baye of a women for her child or for her husband than it is the expression of a politician's mind. I do not believe that after many years of selfve participation in politics and three years of leadership, his moral nation joined us at a way-station and told us that threats of violence were had a large on our the expression of a politician's mind.
I do not believe that after many years of elementaries, and especially so in Omaha, the stronghold of Mr. Bryan. Indeed, the mast may care the first—where simplicing and three years of leadership, his moral nature has become colored by even the behald one of a selfish motive, or that in corder to be elected president concerned. The cording our way through a selfish mind to temporize with his belief or evade the expression of it. I asked him about the first—where it made that him. We hold be covered in the Brittisch congress but we rarely met. There only the slightest acquaint Mr. Cockran would never be allowed to was included by his personality, but most of the measure of the second where is protein the cover when an of today has been remarkable.

The world this is before him.

The world this is before him.

The world this is before him.

The world the was gentle and held him a disease that gives and the distance with him. We both served in the provided the case were foreing our way through a dense mass of people, a rough-look in the second, where a great emergency a few were foreing our way through a state on our arrival when in front of the hore, and a state of the second, where a great emergency are the was gridlenged and held him a disease that gripped and hel

to break up the meeting at any cost. I never knew that the town boasted such a large proportion of abuttoirs to make credible so extensive a conspiracy, but I confess the nature of the conspirators employment had a disagreeably significant sound and a depressing effect on me.

A PANIC IMMINENT.

"The meeting was held in a great disused bicycle hall, and there were over 20,000 people present. I had seen temperature of the world before, but never one equal to that. At the extreme left some 5,000 or 6,000 men were gathered, shouting and waving red flags. The confusion grew with each moment, the described property with the bubbb was increased by several women going into ysteries. A panic with the bubbb was increased by several women going into ysteries. A panic which might result in serious loss of life was imminent.

The mesting was held in a great discussed to the hostile crowds swelling into absolute pandemonium. In the very midst of it a skylight fell, and the hubbbb was increased by several women going into ysteries. A panic which might result in serious loss of life was imminent.

The mesting at any cost. I made to ride the storm. He does not fascinate the crowd like Gladsbetta—like Gladsbetta—like Gladsbetta—like distance—like Danton—I might almost almost in like Glambetta—like distance—like Danton—I might almost speaking more he dominates in like Gambetta—like wife died, her considerable property wife deed, her considerable property wife wife died, her considerable property wife wife deed, her considerable property wife wife wife deed, her conside

which might result in serious loss of life was imminent.

"It was at this moment Mr. Cockran stepped to the front of the platform, the paused for an instant. The noise and confusion rather augmented than subsided. It was as if we were standing on a frail dock extending out into the sea during a storm, with the breakers accentuating in force, until they prom-



"The effect was electrical. The howl of protestation gave way to a burst of amused applause. From that time on Mr. Cockran had the audience in the holiow of his hand. At the end of the meeting the wave which had promised to break over him with destructive force rose again, swelling enward and carried him off the platform victorious

"I dwell on these two occasions, the



Characteristic Picture of Mr. Cochran as He Appears When Addressing

BBURKE COCKRANT

economic views I have found myself in generosity, and to make the university absolute disagreement with him.

"I have spoken of his incapacity to hate—this incapacity is strictly confined to individuals. His capacity to hate oncentrates itself upon what he deems injust. Injustice, wrong, outrage, bloodshed—he hates with the force of his entire nature, and this hate, I think, might sometimes cloud his judg-

The thoughtful newspaper correspondent, whose constant business it is to watch men and affairs, gains a birdseye view of public events and characters. Such a one is E. J. Edwards, the famous "Holland." He has closely observed Mr. Cockran's career since he first became prominent, and speaks with knowledge. He also is a political opponent of Mr. Cockran, but an earnest admirer.

Bourke Cockran," he said, "has the nature of a true orator, which must be almost that of a poet. Roscoe Conkling was full of the tricks of extemporaneous declamation; Cockran has none of them. He does not write first what he them. He does not write first what he afterwards talks from the platform. Of course he prepares for his speeches, but his preparation is without manual work. He has an ability which few speakers have possessed. After reading up whatever references he needs, as Wendell Phillips did, he lies on a sofa turning them over in his mind until he is full of his subject. But that is all.
What is to be done with this material
depends on the inspiration of the first
moment on the platform, as it also did
with Phillips.

"I have heard him speak many times. He has a higher oratorical inspiration even than John R. Fellows had, and the man that has that rarely has executive ability. He would not be a good man to appoint to the place recently given to Elihu Root, for instance. He lacks the capacity for executive detail necessary in a secretary of war. Cockran must be a leader on the moral and intellectual side, and Cockran prefers being that kind of a leader to holding office. He has certainly achieved such leadership in New York. Cockran is always right on moral issues. The tariff, in which the Republican extremits conose Cockran but so were also seen as a consequence of the cockran is supposed. ists oppose Cockran, has no moral side. I know of not one single case involving a matter of absolute right and wrong where Cockran has falled to see clearly. where Cockran has failed to see clearly. With his qualities of sympathy, eloquence and clear insight into affairs and public sentiment, he could have done what he liked with Tammany Hall if he had been willing to let himself down; but he has not. Cockran's tendency, since the days when, by one of the most magnificent efforts of will power I have ever heard of, he overcame an unfortunate turning toward stimulants—it amounted to a disease that gripped and held him—has been steadily upward. When I first saw him he was striking in appearance, but

EDWARD MARSHALL.

ARCHBISHOP KEANE.

The advanced state the university The advanced state the university occupies today is owing to the labors of Archbishop Keane. Despite adverse circumstances that would have discouraged a less dauntless spirit, he moved onward, his impu'se to place the university on the high variage ground that it would be truly a set of learning, zealously Catholic in one and in wrists of the arrost the great resulting. ing, zealously Catholic in tone and in spirit of the age of the great republic on whose soil it was founded, in whose capital it was planted, and for whose people it was intended, and whose money has builded it and endowed its faculty. The Catholic university in America owes all it has and all it hopes for to the grand Catholic spirit in America that has made it consider

in America that has made it possible. Archbishop John J. Keane is a n tive of County Donegal. Ireland, bo Sept. 12, 1834. He was brought he by his parents at a very early age. His classical course was made in St. Charles' college, and his theological studies in St. Mary's seminary, Balti-more. In 1866 he was ordained and apmore. In 1866 he was ordained and appointed assistant rector at St. Patrick's church, Washington, D. C. Twelve years later he was promoted to the see of Elchmond. He was consecrated on Aug. 25, 1878. In the Third Plenary Council Bishop Keane Look an active part, and the pastoral letter of the council is attributed to his pen. One of the chief results of the council was the council is attributed to his pen. One of the chief results of the council was the undertaking, decreed by it, of crowning the system of Christian ducation in our country by the establishment of a Catholic university. The council ap-pointed a select committee to act in its name for the purpose. In 1886 the preliminaries were so far advanced that it became necessary to choose a restor. The choice fell on Archbishop rector. The choice fell on Archbishop Keane. On the 10th of April, 1877, Pope Leo XIII issued his brief, giving to the entablishment his warmest apos-tolic approbation. Following the lay-ing of the corner-stone of the univer-sity, on May 24, 1888, the archbishop tendered his resignation of the see of Richmond. By a brief, dated Aug. 29, 1888, the Sovereign Pontiff accepted his resignation and transferred him to the titular see of Ajasso, that he might henceforth be free to devote all his en-ergies to the task before him. During the ten years that he admin-istered the diocese of Richmond, two objects principally occupied his atten-tion, the evangelization of the region entrusted to his pastoral care and the o the entablishment his warmest apor entrusted to his pastoral care and the conversion of the negro race. By his assiduous preaching he did much to-

FIRST CATHOLIC CHURCH IN CITY OF SALT LAKE

Rev. P. Walsh Commenced His Pastoral Duties In 1871-Was Liberally Assisted By All Classes-Father Scanlan Arrived In 1873-His Charge Largest Area in United States.

establishment of a school. The loca-tion and the favorable circumstances under which the property could be se-cured impressed him that for a school in which the children of the city and surrounding mining camps could be educated, no better could then be ob-tained. Using his own judgment, seldom at fault, he purchased the site in 1874. Having secured a lien on the property, he made known his plans, which he hoped to develop in the near future to Archbishop Allemany. Need-less to add, his plans were adopted, his action in securing the property en-dorsed, and a promise to encourage his dorsed, and a promise to encourage his undertaking made. Poor before, but still poorer row, and ever since, Father Scanlan was yet happier, because he foresaw that it was only a matter of time till the great object of his zeal-ous ambition would be realized, viz.: the lambs and sheep of his flock would be provided for with the food of divine truth.

In the spring of 1874, with the con-In the spring of 1874, with the con-sent of Archbishop Allemany, Father Scanlan wrote to Very Rev. Edward Sorin, spiritual supervisor of the con-gregation of the Holy Cross, asking for Sisters to open a school in Sait Lake. The answer to this letter was that "at present he could not supply his wants, but in the future his demand would be considered." Before the end of that year correspondence was re-opened, and in December of the same year Father Sorin wrote, stating that he would send Sisters the following he would send Sisters the following year to investigate and see what the prospects were for founding a boarding and day school in Salt Lake. Faithful to his promise, two Sisters from St. Mary's Academy, Notre Dame, Ind., reached Salt Lake in May, 1875. After two Gays' conference with Father Scanlan and some of the leading citizens of the city, they decided to remain and the city, they decided to remain, and chose for their future home the site previously secured by Father Scanlan, being the one on which the present St. Mary's stands. All canonical requirements being compiled with, plans and specifications for the new convent home were made and drawn up by Captain Davis, U.S. A., then a resident of Fort Douglas. Ground was broken June Bougias. Ground was broken June 26th and the corner stone was laid before the end of July. The same week that ground was broken, the second Catholic mission in Utah was given by Fathers Eillot and Rosserams in Salt Lake, whilst Fathers Dwyer and Brady, all Paulist Fathers, were conducting a similar mission in Only.

Most Rev. J. S. Allemany, in assuming temporary jurisdiction of Utah, appointed Rev. P. Walsh pastor. He commenced his pastoral duties early in

cians, the greatest commercial people in the world. The names, in the Phoe-mician language, signified something characteristic of the places which they

designate.

Europe signifies a country of white complexion, so named because the inshabitants were of lighter complexion than those of Asia and Africa.

Asia signifies between or in the mid-dle, from the fact that the geographers placed it between Europe and Africa. Africa signifies the land of corn or ears. It was celebrated for its abund-ance of corn and all sorts of grain. Siberia signifies thirsty or dry-very

Spain, a country of rabbits or conies, Spain, a country of rabbats of comes, it was once so infested with these animals, that it sued Argusta for an army to destroy them.

Italy, the country of pitch, from its yielding great quantities of black

Calabria, also, for the same purpose.
Gaul, modern France, signifies yel-low-haired, as yellow hair character-izes its inhabitants.
The English of Caledonia is a high-

hill. This was a rugged mountainous province in Scotland. Hibernia is utmost, or last habita-tion; for beyond this westward the Phoenicians never extended their voy-

Britain, the country of tin,

Corsica signifies a woody place Sardinia signifies the footstops of men, which it resembles. Syracuse, bad savior, so-called from the unwholesome marsh on which it

Rhodes, serpents or dragons, was a produced in abundance. Sicily, the country of grapes. Scylla, the whiripool of destruction Actual signifies a furnace, or duck of Rhodes, serpents or dragons, while

IS THE WISH FATHER TO THE THOUGHT?

Dewey is just now the cause of many sermons, each pointed with its own moral, though they command, unite in condemning the "politicians" greed," which would make use of his mame to head a presidential taket. But he has shown no sign that he is capable of yielding to such blandishments. On the contrary, there is evidence enough that he would not accept the nomination of either party on a gold platter. He is a glorious fighter and saffor, but no marrine, to be hambooxled by the blandishments of bosass and led captive in their Brady, all Paulist Fathers, were conducting a similar mission in Ophir.

An appeal for funds for the new school then in course of erection was liberally responded to by the citizens of Salt Lake. In July and August of that year the two Sisters visited all the mining camps that surrounded the Salt Lake valley, together with the smelters which were then in operation. A cheerful and generous greeting halled their arrival wherever they visited, and every Saturday evening Father Scanian, who superintended the construction of the academy, was enabled through the collections of the week, to pay all his employees. He had no other source from which to expect, much less to draw, the necessary contingent expenses; so he grounded his

intent expenses; so he grounded his faith on the generosity of the miners of Utah for the completion of his undertaking. He was not disappointed. The following September, three months after the breaking of ground. St. Mary's was ready for occupancy, and